The postage on this paper within the State, is 31 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

From the Daily Journal of the 25th inst

The Democratic National Convention. As our readers have been kept apprized of the main facts occurring last week at Baltimore, and as we ourself left that city at four on Sunday morning, and have not slept since, we have concluded to defer any lengthened account for the present, as also to suspend any remarks explanatory of the action taken by a majority of all the Southern States, and sympathised with or endorsed by the Democracy of nearly all the certain Dem-

ocratic States of the North. Previous to the withdrawal of Virginia, North Carolina and other States from the body meeting in the Front Street Theatre, a state of things had been reached under which, in their opinion, duty to their States and their constituencies compelled the adoption of the course to which they finally resorted. Before the organization of the Convention at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, this state of things had progressed so far that Hon. Caleb Cushing, President of the Convention, felt constrained to resign the Presidency of the body meeting in the Theatre, which had ceased to be national. and equally constrained to take his seat as the President of the body which met at Institute Hall, stating that in doing so, he only resumed his seat as President of the Democratic National Convention. The proceedings of the Convention meeting at Institute Hall were harmonious in the highest degree. At 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Mr. Cushing took the chair, and before 10 o'clock on the same evening a platform had been adopted and candidates nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The platform adopted is that known as the " majority platform," being that reported by the majority of the committee on resolutions at Charleston, and unanimously voted for by the delegates there from this State. The candidates

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL JOSEPH LANE. of Oregon.

Platform and nominees are alike national, high-toned and conservative. There are no two faces to them. The gallant son of Kentucky, and the noble pioneer, statesman and warrior of the West, will receive an enthusiastic support from the people of North Carolina, who will not forget that the " Marion " of the Mexican war was born in the Old North State, and is proud of his honest

Breckenridge and Lane form a ticket for the support of which all truly national men can safely rally for the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the Con-

This is no factious movement-no breaking up of the Democratic party. It is a conservative movement for preserving the purity of that party, and placing it upon that high ground which will entitle it to the continued confidence and support of the whole country. It is to be remarked that but one delegate out of the whole N. Carolina delegation voted in the Convention that nominated Mr. Douglas, while eight-and-a-half electoral votes out of ten were cast in the Convention that nominated Mr. Breckenridge, leaving no doubt of the decision of the State in reference to the Conventions or the candidates. We have not yet heard-indeed we could not yet have heard, of the acceptance of Messrs. Brecken-

"Have We the Privilege of Breathing "

The above is the caption of an article in yesterday's Herald, in reply to our notice of the previous day, stating that that paper had placed "at its mast-head two candidates for the town of Wilmington for seats in the next House of Commons." The Herald complains about the "tone and arrogance" of our remarks. Well, we have read that article over two or three times to find out wherein our language would warrant the construction which the Herald places upon it, but we have been totally unable to do so. We certainly did not intimate that they-the Opposition-had no right to have candidates in the field "without the leave of the Democraey." On the contrary, we distinctly stated that "it is what we have all along desired." We do not see the use of making so much ado about small matters. If our writings do not suit the taste of the Herald, we cannot help it. It is only because we do not both see alike .-We did not, for a moment, suppose that any person could take offence at what we said. But some people have queer notions. It is true, we headed our paragraph "Know-Nothing Candidates for the Legislature." We thought we had a right to do so, being somewhat of a free citizen, and knowing that just about this time only four years ago that name was very popular with the Herald's party, not only here, but throughout the Union. True, that party has changed its name several times since the above date; but yet it is composed of the same materials now as then, and if they have changed their principles, it is yet to be found out. We certainly have seen no evidence of it. It is the same "old coon," only with a few more rings around its tail. They are certainly free to act as they see proper.

We repeat, we are pleased to have opposition; and we would just as soon have Messrs. Meares and Poisson as any gentlemen we know of. They are gentlemen of respectability and high standing, and no doubt will be therewith. In this imperfect sketch we do not pretend well supported by their party. We, at the same time shall take it upon our humble selves to do and say whatever we may think for the interest and welfare of the Democratic party, of which we are members, and of which the Journal is the organ in this place, not forgetting, however, the respect due the personal feelings Held a meeting at the Court House last night, for of our opponents.—Daily Journal, 21st inst.

KNOW NOTHING MOTTOES IN 1856. " Place none but Americans on Guard to-night"-" None but Americans must Rule America."

Come up natives and Naturalized Foreigners and join our "Union Club." Put your names down with our names-we all love the Union. Let us forget how we abused you four years ago. Let us be friends-and beat that corrupt Democratic party, who have always welcomed you to the land of the free. Come up and sign our book. Ad Valorem is the thing for you, you will have no more taxes to pay when we get into power. Ad Valorem will fix the matter. George E. Badger says ad valorem is right, and of course it is right. And amen to it, so say we all.

Take the case gentlemen of foreign birth and render your verdict according to your best judgments.

SEVERE HAIL STORM .- We are informed by a gentleman from the country, that a severe hail storm passed over the southern portion of Wayne county on last Tuesday. He mentions one farmer who loses his whole crop of wheat-about one hundred acres-and that his corn crop was injured at least one-half .-The hail was very heavy, covering the earth entirely over in many places; it was also accompanied by heavy rain and wind, sweeping off the fences around the farm and blowing down two or three houses .-How far the storm extended, we have not heard. It reached a portion of Duplin County.

The weather here has been quite cool for a day or two. and early this morning an overcoat was by no means disagreeable to one's comfort.

on the ticket with Mr. Douglas.

From the Daily Journal of the 23d inst. Speech of Mr. Haywood.

Amid the excitement of music and bonfires, the crowd began at an early hour last evening to assemble at the Town Hall. Mr. Haywood commenced speaking about 8% o'clock, and for nearly two hours held his large and intelligent audience wrapt in attention to one of the most logical, able and masterly arguments upon the subject of Ad Valorem taxation, which we have ever heard from any man. His speech was characterized throughout by fairness, fullness of research and profurdity of thought, and by its total freedom from egotism, clap-trap, and humbuggery. We regret that our limited space will prevent our attempting anything more than a cursory sketch, instead of a report.

He deprecated the introduction at this time-when the constitutional rights of the South are jeopardized, and her institution assailed, of an issue in North Carolina, the inevitable tendency of the discussion of which is to excite sectional jealousy, to array one class of our fellow citizens against another, and to incite the zeal and strengthen the hands of the Black Republican party .-He deprecated the proposed change in the constitution as being in violation of plighted faith, and subversive of the compromise made by the Constitution of 1835 between the East and West, the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the State. He was opposed o the mode of an open Convention called upon the federal basis, as was proposed, to bring about this change. In that Convention the West would have the power. and he referred to the "Western Address," issued by the Opposition leaders of that section in 1851, to prove that their object in calling such a Convention would be to abolish the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; whereby the East, paying even now much the largest proportion of taxes, would be completely in the power of the West, bound hand and foot. He did not believe that the people of the West were ess magnanimous than the people of any other section, nor did he believe that the masses in the West had demanded this change. The change, it effected, will have been brought about by the Opposition leaders, with a view to their obtaining political trust and power .-If the Opposition were sincere in wishing only the change they propose, why incur all these risks? Why by an open Convention reduce society into chaos and resolve government into its original elements? Why incur so heavy expense? Why give rise to strife and sectional discord, when this change could be better effected by the mode pointed out in the Constitution by legislative enactment? A mode which wisely shielded the people from the dangers of hasty action involving changes in the Organic Law. He then proved that the Opposition platform, if it meant anything, meant to tax all species of property, discriminating only as between the native products and industrial pursuits of our State as against those of other States. He conclusively demonstrated that to make value, in money, the only standard and basis of taxation must, in its operation, be oppressive and unjust and that no system of taxation could work equally and profitably, according to all experience and the dictates of political science, unless due regard was paid, not only to the monied value of the article taxed, but also to the cost of its protection, its productiveness, the ability of the owner to pay the tax out of his profits, whether it be a luxury or necessity, and whether its ownership should be fostered or discouraged by the State.

He then investigated the practical operation of this scheme, and taking Mr. Pool's estimate of the value of the property of the State to be \$700,000,000, he demonstrated by an array of figures which cannot lie, that if the ad valorem system be introduced for raising revenue for County purposes, (which it is admitted by the Opposition should be the case,) that then the present State and County tax on slaves and land would be greatly reduced, and that to make up the deficiency in revenue after having taxed ad valorem all property now taxed, a tax must be laid upon articles which are now not enumerated in the Revenue bill, such as crops, provisions, farming implements, mechanic's tools, horses, cattle, household and kitchen furniture, which are often the poor man's all. Thus exploding the argument sought to be used that ad valorem is to benefit the poor man, and the non-slaveholder. If, then, he were asked why were slave-holders here opposed to the system, he would reply, because, in permitting the clause which now protects the species of property from excessive taxation, to be stricken out, they would be yielding up a great principle. That clause was insisted upon and fought for by such men as Meares, Gaston, Branch and a number of the pledged compliance with which on the part of the West the Convention of 1835 could never have been called. We may be assured they have good reason for its insertion. In liver. every slaveholding State, except perhaps two, slave property is expressly protected in their State Constitution. It is a peculiar species of property. From its value it is almost certain that the majority in the State will be non-slaveholders. Slaves are not simply property-their personality cannot be ignored. They are in part to be regarded as population. They compose in part the labor of the State, and the labor of the State should be taxed with the utmost caution. The black poll tax is now four times as high as the tax on white

We were particularly struck with the force of that part of Mr. Haywood's argument, wherein he demonstrated that the landed qualification of the voter for Senator was no part of the compromise of 1835, and that the "Free Suffrage" amendment in no way interfered to give a full report of this admirable speech. It was an effort which reflected the greatest credit upon the speaker, and will redound to the good of his party.

From the Daily Journal of the 21st inst.

purpose, as we understood, of forming a club of their party, to be called the "Union Club."

O. G. Parsley, Esq., was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in a short introductory, urging upon KNOW NOTHING, OR OPPOSITION, APPEALS IN the people, "natives and NATURALIZED FOR-EIGNERS," to come up and sign their names to the had been in the country twenty-one years.]

> Mr. Parsley having concluded, O. P. Meares, Esq., responded to the call of his party in a short speech, announcing himself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. Of course, Democracy was used up-annihilated; but the using up of the Democratic party was nothing to compare with the fate of our humble self. Mr. M. read to the audience the following caption of an article in the Journal of the 19th inst.,-" Know-Nothing Candidates for the Legislature in the Field," and asked why allude to that party? Was a majority of whom I expected to obtain-and that too, in it for the purpose of warning those of the foreign voters who were daily joining their ranks of the wrong they were doing the Democratic party, and reminding them of things past and forgotten? &c.; complained of our using the words " boldness in their opposing the Democrats," &c. We wish it distinctly understood that we the West would lose a portion of her representatives in the do not pretend to quote the speaker's own words. would work detriment to the general welfare of the State, only report the substance or inference of his remarks. He stated that he had heard that the principal editor of the Journal was out of town, and he did not know whether he would endorse the article or not; that he would take a copy of the paper around the county with him and read it to the people-would take the whole

edition, if we preferred that he should do so. Now, in regard to the editor's endorsement of our course, it makes no earthly difference to us. We are at all times responsible for what we write, and always try Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, has been nominated to avoid being personal. We certainly did not intend

wound the feelings of any person.

So far as taking the paper around the county and reading it to the people is concerned, we have no sort of objection. And, if it is desirable to have an edition of our papers to take along, we will agree to reprint the | would and must follow, of which they were willing, cheerarticle and furnish the whole edition free of expense to the candidates for distribution amongst the Democracy and others of the county. But we must first have a guarantee, that they will be faithfully distributed; and at the same time, we would state, that it will require considerable of a wagon to carry around the whole edition of the Daily and Weekly Journal.

We have taken more notice of this matter probably, than we should have done. But in justice to ourself to the Democratic party, we do not see how we well avoid saying what we have, and now conclusion, we would remark, since the matter has been brought forward by the Opposition, that there appears to be a marked difference of feeling manifested for the poor foreigner from that exhibited some four or five years ago, when that party had emblazoned on their banners, " None but Americans shall rule America !! " " Place none but Americans on Guard to-night! " But now, in 1860, the foreigners are ex- which argument the following language was used: ceedingly clever fellows, and are cordially taken by the hand and invited to join their ranks. We, who were desperately opposed to you only a few years ago, are now your friends. Come up" Natives and NATURALIZED FOREIGNERS" and sign our book of By-Laws, and let us pull together, to put down that proud Democratic party to which you have been so firmly attached, for one time at least. We are your friends. So say the Op-

We presume our foreign citizens have just about as much sense as other people, and can see the drift of things as plain as we can, and we have not the least doubt but they will act as their good judgments may direct them. We had almost forgotten to state that Mr. Waddell was also called out after Mr. Meares had finished, and made a few remarks. What Mr. M. had left undone relative to using up the Democratic party, Mr. W finished. He actually had it killed in Charleston, and the funeral services held in Baltimore. Well, how this will turn out we cannot say just now. We never like to speak without authority.

We copy to-day from the Western Sentinel the card of Gov. Ellis to the Editor of that paper, refuting the cause it would be unjust within itself, and such an increase ville, compared the people of the West to the "horse leech." The Observer and other Opposition papers ern friends. Now that the matter has been set straight by Gov. Ellis, over his own signature, we presume it will be out any suspicion of an intention to misrepresent. allowed to sleep. We shall see We agree with the Banner that " The absurdity of the thing was in itself sufficient to convince men of ordinary intelligence that it was false. To insist that it was true was to deny Gov. Ellis the need not travel far to show this. possession of common sense. With a wary antagonist -one skilled in clap-trap and demagoguery, and used to taking every advantage resorted to in our courts by the special pleader; with an audience largely opposed to him politically, and closely watching with a desire to pervert and distort every word he uttered; with three or four re; orters for the press present, to send forth what every press in the State was anxiously watching for the accuracy of his own report and denies that of Mr. Foster, report of the first discussion, and that all the people of the State were no less anxiously watching for it,-with all this, was it reasonable to insist that Gov. Ellis would the State-his own people, too,-calculated to injure his own prospects and to advance the election of his oppomoment? We have no hesitation in saying that not

"As we have said Gov. Ellis has repeatedly denied the construction put upon his words; but still it is insisted upon, and now he has taken the trouble to explain the matter in writing that the people may judge for know they have been circulated extensively in the West for

Court House last night was well attended, and the

The proceedings will be found in this day's paper.

in Clinton on the 4th of July, and that Dr. Thos. Bunting will read the National, and R. E. Holmes, Esq., the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The Horse-Leech Story-Card from Gov. Ellis In the last issue of the Raleigh Register, is to be found a which I make the following extract:

I noticed a paragraph from the Charlotte Democrat, a paper I do not exchange with, pronouncing my statement. that Gov. Ellis said at Gatesville, that the East paid her full measure of taxation to the State Treasury, pressed down and running over, and that the West, like the horse-leech,

Regarding, as I do, the vindication of a man's personal honor and truthfulness, as a consideration higher than any demands of partizan expediency, and knowing most post tively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark imputed to him in my report, I deem it my duty to re affirm my statement in that regard," &c. * * "I regret that am now compelled to take issue with the Governor upon a matter of ver-

Now if that gentleman had been correctly informed as to my explanation of the matter referred to, which was made accomplished at an early day, under the present order of at Smithfield, near two months since, I cannot conceive that things. Let this order remain. Let us not fly from certainty | vousuess and Involuntary he could have written the card which appears in the Regis- to uncertainty. The interests now involved in Western im- and Mental and Physical Incapacity. ter. In that explanation, no question was made of his provements are too great and too varied to be subjected to honor;" nor did I deny using certain figures of speech found certainly with these works, and they will continue to proin the reports. What I did say was, that the reporters had gress surely and certainly to completion, unless their friends clearly proves from his own experience that the awful conerroneously represented me as applying these figures of speech to the "West," when an entirely different applicasocial system, the results of which, to say the least, rest in tion of them was designed and made by me. That instead By-Laws. [We suppose he meant those foreigners who bedieve now to be opposed to had been in the country twenty one years]

I must apologize for having occupied so much of your space. What I have said I deem necessary, under the circumstances. I hope to visit all of the Western counties cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a ticians of the opposition party, who had proposed and were advocating a system of taxation, the necessary results of which would be to increase the inequalities of taxation now existing between the two sections of the State, and to revive sectional jealousies and controversies.

I made no question then, nor do I now, of the "truthful ness" of any one. I have no doubt but that the reporters presented my meaning to the public, upon this point, as they understood it. At the same time it is not claiming too much for myself, that having prepared my argument upon an important question with some care, I should have some knowledge and recollection of what I did mean on the occasion re ferred to, and of what I said. It would be strange indeed, had I applied offensive epithets to a large portion of the voters of the State, the support of

A reference to my notes used at that time enables me to give the precise words employed, with their proper connec-I laid down the proposition that the plan of taxation proposed by the Opposition, would have the effect to increase known that the Legislature of Maryland wholly remodthe burthen of taxes upon the Eastern part of the State, as compared with the West; and as a necessary consequence, Senate, as taxation there was the basis of representation;

a result not to be desired by either section, and one that

by exciting sectional controversies and retarding all useful

the presence of two reporters of the Opposition party.

In the argument used to prove this proposition, that part | men. of our Constitution proposed to be changed was referred to as a compromise between the two sections, when the foliowing language was used: Such, Fellow-citizens, was the origin of this comprise .-

Let us look for a moment at its practical working. Like the convenant made between Abraham and Abimelech, it brought instantaneous peace to a distracted people, and from that day forth we went forward as one united people

and when public debt must be contracted for that purpose and public taxes increased to pay the interest on that beby -a period and a condition of affairs, then clearly foresee Nor was it, on the other hand, intended to prevent the con struction of such works. The people of the East of that day knew them to be useful, and knew that they ought and would built, and that increased taxes on that account, fully, to pay their just part. They only desired to be proected against the payment of more than their just proportion. And now, gentlemen, does not the East pay her just proportion of the public burthens? Let us see how the acount stands. The 1st Congressional District pays into the public Treasury, annually, \$92.648-while the 8th District, where these expenditures are mainly to be made, pays \$43,-

The small county of Gates for instance, where there is no expenditure of consequence for public works, pays at this me \$5,431, while the county of Burke, larger and more ed for. populous, where some \$500,000 are to be expended on pubworks, pays \$4,472. Now I submit to you, aye, to all candid men East and West, whether this is not the full measure of your proportion of the public taxes? Yet, there is an inexorable demand for more. Though you pay your just measure,-full, heaped up and running over, yet the cry is, like the horse leech give! give!-like the grave more

The argument then goes on to show that this cry for more, is to be found in this proposition to change the Constitution | tumult and the adoption of the ad valorem system, which would necessarily result in increasing the disproportion of taxes paid by the two sections, and thereby disturb the balance of epresentation in the Senate. That the East have more profacilities and being an older settled country-and must necessarily under the ad valorem system pay more taxes. In

But why this proposed change? Do the people ask it? Why, sir, out of 50 Senators, only 10 voted for the proposition at the last Legislature. Who asks it then, and what purpose? Mr Badger asks it, Mr. Pool asks it, the Opposition Convention ask it, as they say that a system of equal taxation may be adopted, but as I say, and expect to prove, that an Opposition Senator and Governor, and the foregoing extracts are the precise words used by me

mong my notes just as they are given here, and I was particular to follow my notes very closely, as that was the first iscussion in the canvass. They were written out at length because of the figures appearing in them, about which I wished to be accurate, and because of the figure of speech uoted, which was not clearly remembered by me, and States. which I desired to present correctly. In these extracts, although an inequality of taxes paid by he two sections is shown, and it is represented there was a

cry for more, yet, nowhere is the West represented as makng that cry. It is represented as coming from the politicians of the Opposition party, who were the authors and advocates of a system of taxation, in which this cry was to be found. It was this system that to produce "more" and herein was the "demand" for more. Indeed, my entire speech proceed d upon the ground that his new scheme of taxation was the mere device of politi-

cians, to subserve party purposes, and that the proposition for a change did not proceed from the people at all, whether In the same speech, I distinctly said that I did not pro pose to make any change in the present proportion of taxes, as paid by the East and West-that necessary public works were being constructed in the West, and these taxes were paid to aid in their construction. Yet I was at the ame time apposed to increasing this disproportion, be-

would excite sectional conflicts and jealousies, that might false charges that he had, in his opening speech at Gates- result in retarding useful works now prosperously progresshave been thus minute, in order that justice might be done others, while claiming it for myself. While in the exhave for some time been harping upon this matter with tracts given and the train of argument referred to, it will ed of the withdrawing States. clearly appear that language used by me, and which lan-

> the statement in a report, presents an "issue of verac ly between the persons entertaining such differences, is indeed a loose one, and one that would operate quite as hardly upon reporters themselves as upon other persons-and we Mr. Foster's report of my Gatesville speech contains the

The rule laid down by Mr. Foster, that a difference, as to

es and policy of the Democratic party. His opponent, Mr. Pool, between whom and himself no difference upon national politics existed, yet stood widely asunder from him The report of Mr. Garner (Op.) contains the following He said there was no point of personal difference between Federal affairs." Now neither Mr. Foster or Mr. Garner is then according to Mr. Foster's own rule, an issue of veraci-

apon this point was correct and Mr. Foster's was erroneous. use terms or apply epithets to the people of one half of and I have no doubt every one else who heard us would con-

very clearly that reporters themselves are not infallible, and that they too, need a little of that charity which should be cillaneous bill, as it interferes with his appointing preextended to other men. Every one knows the circumstances | rogative. one in a bundred of those who have urged this slander | are full and many of the most accurate contain errors. The believe it. It is urged for effect to injure Gov. Ellis, hours, and if published in full would fill some ten columns of the largest newspaper in the State. Now I have not yet seen a report that filled more than about three columns, so that more than two-thirds of our speeches are not reported and twenty of her crew is missing.

The comments of the Opposition papers upon the reports of my speech, I leave to pass for what they are worth the purpose of prejudicing me with a people in whose cause I have been laboring for the past sixteen years, having raised my voice in their behalf during my first session in the egislature in 1844-and having at no period from that time to this, remitted my exertions to promote their interests. old ng me up as derelict to Western interests were speak | in which the writer says : ears ago, some of the most prominent papers of the Oppotion, were dealing heavy blows upon the cause of Western Everywhere my best ability was employed to convince or people of the importance of completing our Western ailroads as speedily as practicable, and that it was practicable and consistent with the best interests of the State to complete them as speedily as the work could be accomplish prejudices existing in the minds of some of our best citizens it the risk too, of incurring their displeasure; yet I met bem boldly, openly and without equivocation or reserve. vere so obstinate as certain leading Opposition papers, that week after week teemed with exaggerated statements and tinued raininess of the season. The wheat crop in the figures of the cost of these works, calculated to frighten the people from their support. And if the people of the West have any one to blame now for not obtaining such work for that of last year. their public works at the last session of the Legislature as they desired, I know of none upon whom that blame could with more propriety be visited than upon these same papers. These things the people of the West well remember. They know who their true and consistent friends are, and I am perfectly willing to abide their decision without a fear of the result. And I ieel very sure too, that they will arrive at the conclusion, that any action by public men calculated to excite sectional jealousies, will not tend to advance their inter-

not materially to obstruct, the progress of public works in manifestation of their confidence and esteem. Yours, the West, than a sectional controversy between the East and the West upon the subject of amending the Constitution as proposed by the Opposition

In no instance of my life have I felt that I occupied a p sition of truer devotion to these works than the position now occupy upon the question of amending our State Corstitution and adopting the system of ad valorem taxation .-These works are needed at once. Our Western connexions should be made without delay, in order to give life to the capital already invested, and that the resources of the country itself may be developed. This is being done and can be 'truthfulness," and no reflection cast upon his "personal dangerous experiments. We are progressing surely and

soon. Indeed, I shall make it a point to do so. I desire to boon; o thousands and thousands. meet the people to whose interests I have been represented as being recreant, in order that they may have an opportunity of determining, with all the lights before them, who M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586. their true friends are.

Respectfully, &c., JOHN W. ELLIS. Raleigh, June 11th, 1860.

BALTIMORE-THE HALL, ETC.-However Baltimore may, in times past, or upon other occasions have deserved the stigma of rowdyism, we can bear witness to the order of the city and the efficiency of its police during the past exciting week. If any collisions occurred, they were between persons drawn together directly or indiretly by the Convention, and the police were promptly gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of on hand to prevent any disturbance. Of course it is pepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food is dled the police system of Baltimore, which, under the founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. management of Mayor Swann, had become a terror, not to evil-doers, but to peaceful citizens. We believe the

large enough, but dark and unfitted for the purposes of a Convention. The Hall of the Maryland Institute is not intended for speaking in. It is a room for the exhibition of "goods, wares, and merchandise," and, alin the march of prosperity and greatness. Now, gentlemen, you will mark carefully one feature of this comprise. It was not intended merely for a day. The taxes of North Carolina were then only some \$85,000, and it would have been a mathematical than the united States, has hardly any other recommendation for the holding of a Conto avoid being personal. We certainly did not intend ter of no great consequence had slave property paid the ly any other recommendation for the holding of a Conto say anything calculated to give offence, and we are whole of them. It was made for the future—for this our time, vention within its walls.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION! BALTIMORE, June 21st, 1860.

The Convention did nothing on yesterday. Immediately after the meeting this morning, a part of the staging of the Hall broke down, causing a recess of

A majority of the Committee on Credentials report mainly against the Southern Rights delegates from the seceding States. A minority report will be offered. The struggle to-day in the Convention will decide the issue of harmony or disruption. A stormy time is look- cure Liver Complaints,

BALTIMORE, June 22d, 1860. At the morning session yesterday, two reports were submitted by the committee on credentials. The majority report admits all Douglas delegates except those from Mississippi, where the seceders at Charleston have been re-appointed. The minority report favors the admission of all the secession delegates. There was great

It was understood late last night that the New York delegation were in layor of the majority report The conservative Democrats have no hope of an amicable perty than the West-a consequence of her superior market adjustment, but prophesy a permanent dissolution of

At the Evening Session the New York delegation were not ready to vote, and the Convention adjourned

Baltimore, June 22d, 1860-93/ o'clock P. M. The convention has divided. The movement was commenced at eight o'clock by the withdrawal of Virginia; North Carolina and the other Southern States tollowed, to be joined by California and Oregon, &c. A National Convention, composed of a majority of delegates from a majority of States will be formed, and Dickinson will be nominated to-morrow, (23d inst.) The immediate cause of the division was owing to the admission of bogus Douglas delegates from the seceding | which act alike on every

BALTIMORE, June 23d, 1860-A. M. A majority of Delegates from every Southern State withdrew last night, because of the admission of the bogus delegates from the seceding States. Many Northern delegates are prepared to withdraw this morning.— Douglas will probably withdraw this morning. The withdrawing and remaining delegates may make a concurrent nomination to-day.

Baltimore, June 23d, 1860.—12 o'clock M. Mr. Cushing has left the Chair, and will go out with a majority of the Massachusetts delegation. The withdrawers are now in the majority, or soon will be. North Carolina delegates are all out but three.

We will have a Conititutional Candidate and Plat-

Baltimore, June 23, 4 o'clock, p. m. Douglas has been nominated by the remaining dele-

No compromise on the platform. Mr. Cushing will preside over the Convention form-

Baltimore, June 23, 10 p. m. Breckinridge, present Vice President, has been nominated for President and Gen. Lane, of Oregon for Vice President, by the seceding Convention, unanimously. The majority platform was adopted. Great enthusiasm prevails here on account of the above nominations. The Douglas Convention is still in session.

CONGRESS. Washington, D. C., June 21st, 1860.

On yesterday the Senate asked for a Committee of Conference on the postal deficiency bill. The vote on the tariff bill was reconsidered, but no action taken. In the House the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing a loan of twenty-one millions of dollars. The civil bill was passed.

Washington City, D. C., June 22d, 1860. The Senate on yesterday passed the naval appropriation bill. The bill also passed the House. The twentyone million loan bilt was debated in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23d, 1860. The Postal Deficiency and Post Route bills are the only matters of public interest now pending before Congress, the Loan and Civil bill having been passed on vesterday. The Tariff bill may possibly be acted upon during the present session.

It is rumored that the President will veto the Miss-

Washington, June 22, 1860. LOSS OF U. S. STEAMER WALKER.d The U. S. Surveying Steamer Walker, was run into and sunk on last Wednesday night off Absecom Beach,

The appointment of C. G. l'aylor, Esq., as Consul to Cologne has been confirmed by the Senate.

GOVERNOR ELLIS IN THE WEST .- We received this morning, a business letter from a gentleman in Went worth, Rockingham county, N. C., dated the 18th inst.,

"Gov. Ellis is losing nothing with us. His majority in this county, if not increased, will not be diminished This is the tener of our news from every portion of the State. Keep the ball rolling.

On our route going to and returning from Baltimore, I was often compelled in this labor, to meet excited we had an opportunity to observe the progress of the crops and we were struck with their backwardness .-This is observable all along the line, and is attributed to the coldness of the spring, but especially to the con-Western part of this State is said to be rather behind

> Mr. Shaw's Acceptance. LILLINGTON HALL,

New Hanover co., N. U., June 23d, 1860. GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your letter of the 13th inst., in which you inform me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention for the House of Commons of the next I accept the position assigned to me by the Convention.

and shall ever feel grateful to my fellow-citizens for this DANIEL SHAW. To Messrs. M. B. SMITH, W. M. WALKER, ABRAHAM F

NEWKIRK, Committee MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Seased Envelope,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Ner- and Emissions, inducing Impotency By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D. Author of " The Green Book, &c.

sequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without doubt and uncertainty.

I must apologize for having occupied so much of your cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receip

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture,

April 4, 1860. 180&33-1y



always presents us with the same essential elements, and

FIVE PREPARATIONS

police are now under a Marshal, appointed by the Governor. They are a very respectable looking body of men.

Baltimore is a large and growing city, but it has no hall equal to the Institute Hall occupied by the Convention in Charleston. The Front Street Theatre was it large another than the large and unfitted for the purposes of large another than the large and unfitted for the purposes of large another than the large and unfitted for the purposes of large another than the large and unfitted for the purposes of large another than the large another than the large and unfitted for the purposes of large another than the large and unfitted for the purposes of large and unfitted for the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever to the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and from all Chronic Complaints arising from Overuse, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2 for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption. It is Taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities. Hysteria, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this.

No. 409 Broadway, New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Seld in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
March 5th, 1860—153&27-eowly
Druggis

SANFORD'S

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS. has become an established fact, a Standard Medicin known and appproved by now resorted to with confiall that have used it, and dence in all the diseases which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in

the individual taking it, and

Flatulence, Jaundice, Fe-

Teaspoonfuls are taken at

All who use it are giving

Chronic Diarrhæa,

of relief, as the numer ansolicited certificates in my possession show, ed to the temperamen Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER IN-

Summer Complaints

entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholic, Cholera, Cholera be used successfully as an cine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as sands can testify) in liventy immutes, if two or MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S

Furc Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASE PILLS is a gentle but The Family Cathartic proprietor has used tive Cathartic which the practice more than twerty The constantly increas- ing demand from those w have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction wh all express in regard to their them within the reach of use, has induced me to pla

The Profession well know on different portions of the bowels. The FAMILY CATHARreference to this well estab ded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extra part of the alimentary nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins. ness, Pain and Soreness - over the whole b sudden cold, which fresudden cold, which fre-in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a ache, or Weight in the dren or Adults, Rhen ing Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness tism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many disease

numerous to mention in the to which flesh is heir, too advertisement. Dose, 1 to PRICE 3 DIMES THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAI TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sol wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.

Manufacturer and Proprietor. 335 Broadway, New York



As accidente will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be with out it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless Colla, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other mamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held h solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinat makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary muclass being vastly piore adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B. - A Brash accompanies each bettle. Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York. Box No. 3,600, N. York. Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware

and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING PREFARED GLUE, when making up their list. It ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government under the supervision of the Captain General of Cubs, will take place at HAVANA, on THURSDAY, June 28th, 1860.

8360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 638 ORDINARIO CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000

30,000 20,000 20 Approximations... 10,000 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each;

Whole Tickets \$20 ; Haives \$10 ; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S.

SEWING MACHINES NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE SEWING WITH IWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOL

Patented January 4th, 1859. No Complicated Machinery-No Getting out of Order 1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE These machines are warranted first class, and fully eq to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE :- We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at thus establishing the reputation of our Machines-the on RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell it

most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and proved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting. We warrant these Machines to be just what we here in present, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his based on the satisfi Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and referen

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—244443-lawly WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 185 Messrs. E. T. Barry & Co.—Gentlemen:—
THE SEWING MACHING of Scovil & Goodell's patters
which I purchased from you some time since, sews with

great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendat are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to is ily use. The negroes and children about the house soon quire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recomme ing it as a useful invention Respectfully your ob't, serv't., M. LONDON July 15 ._ 48-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLAN TION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in G THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANT gia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of w 2,500 are open for cultivation—1,500 acres of it will prod 50 TO 60 BUSHELS GROUND NUTS to the acre, ing peculiarly adapted to this cultivation,) and 250 acr will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On t place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Cabin which will accommodate 106 Negroes, together with Sta bles, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings. This is one of the most desirable residences on the Se

board of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and as abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steam ers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plants A great bargain and liberal terms will be given. C. A. L. LAMAR, Savannah Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N

April 5th, 1860. THE LADIES OF TOPSAIL CIRCUIT purpose holding a Fair at Scott's Hill Academy, to commence on the fully next, to continue two days, for the purpose enlarging and furnishing the Parsonage of the M. E. Church South. All friendly to the object are invited to attend.